

1959

THE RURAL DISTRICT

OF

ST. AUSTELL



ANNUAL REPORT

- OF THE -

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



To the Chairman and Councillors of the
Rural District of St. Austell.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the
Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the District for the year 1959.

The vital records are again reasonably satisfactory.

I am indebted to Mr. Townsend, the Council's Engineer,
and to Mr. Lawless, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for considerable
portions of this report and to them and to other Council Officers, I
wish to express my thanks.

It is a pleasure to record thanks to the Chairman and Members
of the Public Health Committee for their continued interest and support.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES TURNER.

SECTION A

Natural and Social Conditions of the Area

Area	...	...	82,389 acres
Population	...	...	21,890
Number of Inhabited Houses	...	...	6,727
Rateable Value	...	...	£207,132
Product of Penny Rate	...	...	£836

As elsewhere in Cornwall there is a considerable increase in population during the holiday period. The main occupations are clayworking, agriculture and tending to visitors in the summer months. Agriculture is a healthy occupation and so also, in the main, is clayworking.

The District has a northern and a southern seaboard. The northern part has a slightly more bracing climate, with less fog, more sunshine, and a slightly lower temperature than the southern part which is mild with prevailing S.W. winds. The mean annual temperature is 51°F.

Rainfall

The rainfall for 1959, as recorded at Hendra Pumping Station amounted to 56.21 inches. Rain (0.01 or more) fell on 194 days, the wettest day being Monday 10th August with 4.77 inches. This is the highest daily rainfall since records began in 1950. The wettest month was December with 9.00 inches and the driest month was September with 0.16 inches.

Although there was only one period of absolute drought extending from Monday 24th August to Sunday 20th September (28 dry days) there were only three showery days between 24th August and 4th October, that is 39 dry days in a period of 42 consecutive days.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate/1,000 Population</u>	
				<u>Rural Dist.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Legitimate	169	140	323	14.75	
Illegitimate	4	10			
Corrected for comparison with other areas				15.5	16.5
Illegitimate births per cent of total live births				4.3%	

<u>Still Births</u>				<u>Rate/1,000 Live & Still Births</u>	
				<u>Rural Dist.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Legitimate	7	5	12	35.8	20.7
Illegitimate	0	0			
<u>Total Live & Still Births</u>					
	180	155	335		

<u>Infant Deaths</u>					
Legitimate	6	1	8		
Illegitimate	0	1			
Rate/1,000 total live births				24.8	22.0
Rate/1,000 legitimate live births				22.6	
Rate/1,000 illegitimate live births				71.5	

<u>Neo-natal deaths</u> (under 4 weeks)				<u>Rate/1,000 Live Births</u>	
	5	1	6	18.6	15.8

<u>Early neo-natal deaths</u> (under 1 week)					
	4	1	5	14.9	-

<u>Peri-natal Deaths</u>	<u>Rate/1,000 Live & Still Births</u>				
Still births & deaths under 1 week	11	6	17	50.8	34.2

<u>Maternal Deaths</u>	0	0	0	0.0	0.38
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<u>Deaths (All ages and causes)</u>	<u>Rate/1,000 Population</u>				
	122	104	226	10.3	
Corrected for comparison with other areas				10.2	11.6

The following table gives the causes of infant deaths:-

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Age in Weeks</u>						<u>Total</u>
	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>Over 5</u>	
Atelectasis of Lung	1	-	-	-	-		1
Prematurity	3	-	-	-	1		4
Septic pneumonia	-	-	-	1	-		1
Intracranial Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	-		1
Bronchopneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	5	-	-	1	1	1	8

The still birth rate is again well above the national rate and is capable of considerable improvement.

The following is an abbreviated list of the causes of death of persons of all ages:-

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
1) Tub: of resp: sys:	-	1
2) Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3) Syphilitic disease	1	-
4) Diphtheria	-	-
5) Whooping Cough	-	-
6) Meningococcal infections	-	-
7) Acute poliomyelitis	-	-
8) Measles	-	-
9) Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-
10) Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2
11) " " lung, bronchus	1	2
12) " " breast	-	2
13) " " uterus	-	1
14) Other malig. & lymphatic neoplasms	13	11
15) Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-
16) Diabetes	-	2
17) Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	10
18) Coronary disease, angina	26	18
19) Hypertension with heart disease	2	7
20) Other heart disease	19	16
21) Other circulatory disease	3	3
22) Influenza	2	2
23) Pneumonia	2	2
24) Bronchitis	2	-
25) Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1
26) Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1
27) Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-
28) Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2
29) Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-
30) Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31) Congenital malformations	1	-
32) Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	8
33) Motor vehicle accidents	2	-
34) All other accidents	1	2
35) Suicide	3	1
36) Homicide and operations of war	-	-
All causes:	122	104

The following short table gives the percentage distribution of ages at death:-

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male %</u>	<u>Female %</u>
0 - 1	4.9	1.9
1 - 59	21.1	9.6
60 - 69	20.3	22.1
70 - 79	30.9	33.6
80 - 89	19.5	29.8
90 +	3.2	2.9

Average age at death - Males 66.5 years Females 71.5 years.

Percentage contribution of principal causes of death

	<u>Rural District</u> <u>1959 figures</u>	<u>England & Wales</u> <u>1958 figures</u>
Tuberculosis	0.9 %	0.9
Cancer (all forms)	15.1	18.2
Vascular Lesions of Central Nervous System	16.4	14.5
Diseases of Circulatory System	41.6	37.5
" " Respiratory "	5.3	11.5
" " Digestive "	2.6	2.9
" " Genito-urinary System	1.8	2.0
Accidents, Suicide, Poisoning etc.	4.0	4.3

Death from all malignant diseases caused 15.0% of all deaths. There has been no increase in either leukaemia or lung cancer over the past ten years. The latter disease has increased markedly in the United Kingdom over the same period. Coronary deaths are supposed to be on the increase and over the last five years there has been in the whole of England a recorded increase of about 30% both in males and in females and the same is true of the S.W. Region. For the rural district the increase recorded is even greater at 40%. An examination of deaths due to all heart disease does not show any comparable increase and it can be concluded that deaths formerly ascribed to other causes are now more precisely diagnosed as due to coronary occlusion.

The proportion of death due to respiratory disease is much lower than for England and Wales e.g. the rate for bronchitis is rather less than half the national figure. It is this favourable experience together with the milder climate which induces the migration of retired people to Cornwall.

SECTION B

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

(a) Medical Officer of Health

J.G.S. Turner, M.B., D.P.H.,
Area Health Office,
Moorland Road,
St. Austell,
St. Austell 2206.

(b) Public Health Inspectors

H.G. Lawless, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Food Inspector's Certificate.
T.J. Down, Cert. S.I.B.

Laboratory Facilities

These are available at the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, where all material for investigation is sent.

Diphtheria Prophylaxis

In addition to supplies of diphtheria prophylactic previously available, supplies of whooping cough vaccine and of tetanus antigen in varying combinations are available at the Health Area Office and can be obtained by Medical Practitioners on request.

Nursing Services

The establishment of nurses who carry out domiciliary services is as follows:-

District Nurse - Midwife - Health Visitor 11

Wholetime Health Visitor 1

The services provided have worked smoothly.

Domiciliary Midwifery

All nurses are trained in the use of gas/air anaesthesia and this is available to all patients. About 65% of women have their babies at home. There is some doubt as to whether this figure of 65% which is high compared with many other areas is a result of the natural preference of mothers for home confinement or a consequence of insufficient hospital accommodation.

The perinatal mortality which tends to be higher than average is closely related to the degree of care during pregnancy.

It would seem that an increase in maternity beds for the area is a vital necessity.

Ante-Natal Care

There are no ante-natal clinics in the rural area and all pregnant women are referred either to their own practitioners or to the clinics at St. Austell or Newquay.

Infant Welfare

The centre at Roche has continued to be very successful with an average attendance of 13.5. The centre at Indian Queens has averaged 15.8, the centre at St. Dennis 15.9 and the centre at Summercourt 21.0.

The success of these centres is partly due to the help given by voluntary workers for whom there is still great opportunity for service to the community.

The infant welfare centres provide a most convenient place for immunisation and health education.

Care and After Care

Young children and all persons on discharge from hospital are followed up by the District Nurses when requested by the hospital almoners.

Domestic Help Service

This service has worked well, but difficulty has been experienced during the summer months in obtaining spare-time helps. The establishment is the equivalent of nine full-time helps.

Thanks are due to the ladies who organise this Service. A total of 42 persons, of whom 5 were maternity cases, were given help.

Hospital

There is no hospital in the district and cases are sent to Newquay, Fowey and St. Austell District Hospitals, to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary at Truro for special investigation and treatment, to Redruth in the case of maternity and to the Isolation Hospital at Truro in the case of infectious diseases.

Clinics

The following clinics are held at the places and dates indicated:-

Child Welfare	(St. Austell	- Moorland Road - 1st and 3rd Wednesday.
	(Newquay	- Red Cross Hall - 1st and 3rd Thursday.
	(Par	- St. Columb Minor - 2nd and 4th Thursday.
	(Roche	- Gott Hall - 2nd and 4th Tuesday.
	(Indian Queens	- Church Hall - 1st and 4th Tuesday.
	(St. Dennis	- Ambulance Hall - 3rd Wednesday.
	(Summercourt	- Methodist Sunday School - 4th Thursday.
Ante-Natal	(St. Austell	- Moorland Road - weekly - Monday forenoon.
	(Newquay	- Hospital - weekly - Monday afternoon.
Orthopaedic	(St. Austell	- Moorland Road - Tuesday forenoon and afternoon.
	(Newquay	- St. John's Ambulance Hall - weekly - Thursday afternoon.
Tuberculosis	(St. Austell	- Hospital - weekly - Monday
	(Newquay	- Hospital - 1st, 3rd and 5th Tuesday.
Tuberculosis Contacts	(St. Austell	- 1st Monday and last Tuesday (afternoon).
	(Newquay	- 3rd Tuesday (afternoon).
Dental	(St. Austell	- Moorland Road - every day.
	(Newquay	- Berry Road - thrice weekly.
Ophthalmic	(St. Austell	- Moorland Road - Tuesday - by appointment.
	(Newquay	- Hospital - by arrangement.
E.N.T.	(St. Austell	- Moorland Road - by arrangement.
	(Newquay	- Hospital - by arrangement.
Pyschiatric	(St. Austell	- Moorland Road - Tuesday afternoon.

SECTION C

Sanitary Conditions

(1) Water Supplies

(i) New Schemes

(a) Bears Down Water Supply Scheme

Work on this scheme was completed by April 1959 at which time the new supply to St. Columb Major was turned on. The scheme took 10 months to execute and now provides St. Columb and St. Mawgan with ample water.

(b) Fowey River Scheme

Work commenced officially in June 1959 although a few weeks prior to this the Contractor had been busy making up the road from Restormel Farm to the

intake site. Work progressed satisfactorily on the civil engineering work in connection with the river intake, pumping station, sedimentation tanks and filters. In addition the 18" rising main was laid to Chark Hill.

Tenders were invited for Contract No. 4, for feeder and distribution mains, on which work started late in the year.

(c) Wesley Terrace and Bilberry Water Scheme

Tenders were invited and Ministry approval obtained during the year. Work will start in February 1960.

(ii) Existing Supplies

(a) Analyses

During the year a total of 196 samples of water were submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results:-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Water supplied after treatment</u>	67	-	67
<u>Water supplied without treatment</u>	77	1	78
<u>Village well and pumps</u>	41	10	51
	185	11	196
<u>Private Supplies</u>	11	6	) 21
	Reasonably Satisfactory	4)	

(b) Tregonetha Water Supply

To ease the burden of the inhabitants, who had to carry water from a well in the moors a small scheme was introduced in the Spring of 1959. The well was built up and protected, a small pumping station constructed and a covered tank erected on the village green. The tank is kept full of water, which can now be obtained by the villagers without the exertions previously necessary.

(c) Renewal at Hornick

The main on to the downs at Hornick was relaid during the Autumn and resulted in a better supply to the properties in that area.

(d) Supplementation of supplies

Pumping was necessary from Halviggan pit to Trewoon reservoir on 46 occasions between 29th May and 6th November.

For the first time also supplementation of St. Dennis reservoir was carried out by pumping from Trelavour pit. For this purpose a temporary pipeline was laid and two new pumps purchased. Supplementation took place on 11 occasions between 28th July and 7th October.

(e) Availability of Supplies

Although it would otherwise have been a very difficult year from the water supply point of view, because of the supplementation described above it was not necessary to introduce any restrictions throughout the year.

(2) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

(a) Grampound Sewerage Scheme

Work started in April 1959 and by the end of the year was well ahead of schedule. The new sewers to Old Hill were laid, the sewage works and pumping station nearing completion.

There is every prospect of the scheme being complete and in operation by April, 1960, some three months ahead of schedule.

(b) St. Dennis Sewage Disposal Works - Reconstruction

In February 1959 a Ministry Inspector conducted an investigation into the scheme following which a request was made which involved the inclusion of a permanent pumping station to carry out certain additional duties at the S.D.W. Plans were prepared and submitted and the final approval of the Ministry is now awaited.

(c) Trerice Drainage

It has been agreed to incorporate this in the scheme for reconstruction of St. Dennis Disposal Works. The works will be carried out simultaneously.

(d) Fraddon Sewerage Scheme

Following information which came to light during the course of the year it was decided to make a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of the land for the sewage disposal works. This order was made on 31st December, subject of course to Ministry approval.

(e) St. Stephen Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works - Improvements

The proposals were submitted for Ministry approval in January and observations are awaited.

(f) St. Dennis Surface Water Sewerage

After negotiation with the Cornwall County Council, who consented to share the cost of the scheme, work was put in hand in November 1959. On completion there will be a new 21" dia. concrete tube sewer to relieve the flooding in Trelavour Road, Fore Street. Work will be completed in the spring of 1960.

(g) Roche Sewerage - Reconstruction of Sewage Disposal Works

Plans for this work, in conjunction with a sewer extension in Station Road, will be distributed to the various authorities during 1960.

(h) Quintrell Downs Sewerage Scheme

Preliminary consideration has been given to providing drainage facilities to this rapidly expanding community.

(i) Sewer Extension - Indian Queens

During the summer of 1959 the sewer at Indian Queens was extended from the School to Fernleigh Villa thus providing main drainage for a newly built Restaurant and seven existing houses.

(j) Public Convenience - St. Columb

Following the purchase of part of the Old Kings Arms site at St. Columb tenders were invited for the erection of a new public convenience in a central position. It is hoped that work will start in the Spring of 1960.

(k) Public Conveniences - East Portholland

A scheme has been prepared for the conversion of a disused and dilapidated cottage into new public conveniences. Work will be carried out so that the facilities are available for the summer of 1960.

(l) Public Conveniences - Grampound

During the year agreement was reached with the Village Hall Committee for the conversion of their conveniences at the Village Hall in the Recreation Ground, into public conveniences. The work will be carried out during the spring of 1960.

(m) Cesspool Emptying

The work of this vehicle has included:-

342	emptyings of privately owned cesspools.
36	" " business "
171	" " council house "
16	" " public convenience "
79	" " cesspools for other Local Authorities.

and in addition 66 visits totalling 206 hours in flushing sewers and working at sewage disposal works.

(3) Rodent Control

The anticipated large increase in contract work by the operative, mainly in connection with farms, has not been realised because after the cessation of activity by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food squads, several of the members thereof continued their operations in a private capacity. The financial implications, however, will not be serious because our operative will be employed also in other directions, such as relief refuse collection crew, caretaker, and tip attendant.

The Bradford van used for this work is over eight years old and is nearing the end of its useful economic life. As it is not now required to transport building materials, consideration may be given to its replacement by something smaller in the next financial year.

Summary of Work, 1959

No. of Treatments of Domestic Premises	985
" " " " Council's Tips etc.	31
" " " by Contract	46
" " Farms treated	10
" " " surveyed	525
" " Domestic Premises Surveyed	1097
" " Block Controls	63
Type of Infestations:	
Major	15
Minor	1397

(4) Nuisances

There have been a number of nuisances reported, mainly connected with drainage. In most cases it was not possible to obtain abatement owing to the lack of a sewerage system, but schemes have been prepared, or are in course of preparation, which will enable many existing difficulties to be overcome.

(5) Beaches

Through the coordination of the Chief Constable, a County 'code of practice', equipment etc. was adopted and the Council's beach at Mawgan Porth was suitably equipped. Large numbers of visitors are finding their way to the smaller coves, creating a sanitary problem. In respect of one of these, not owned by the Council, a scheme is in course of preparation to provide a public convenience in cooperation with the local landowner.

There has been of late years considerable concern with the possible danger to health resulting from the disposal of untreated sewage into the sea. Recently a committee of the Medical Research Council considered the evidence and came to the conclusion that where there is no objection on aesthetic grounds there is little or no danger to health in bathing. None of the beaches in the Council's area can be said to be grossly polluted.

Present methods of treatment of sewage do not eliminate pathogenic organisms and the additional cost involved in sterilising effluents would not be justified by the results obtained. The true remedy to the problem of sewage disposal is to compost the sewage with refuse and return the product to the land. This method is still in the experimental stage.

(6) Refuse Collection

There has been no change so far, but it is probable that we shall at the request of the Air Ministry, undertake the collection for the St. Mawgan Air Station. A tender has been submitted which will cover the cost. Refuse disposal continues to be controlled, although in one very isolated tip we are able to effect some economy by burning much of the loads immediately upon tipping.

(7) Caravan Sites

At County Council level conferences are taking place between all interested parties with a view to drafting standard conditions for the equipping and operating of these sites. It is expected that these, together with legislation which will probably come into force next year, will strengthen the hands of local authorities and enable them more effectively to control what has become a very difficult problem in the county, and indeed the Country. It is more or less tacitly admitted that the peak period in August here is almost impossible to legislate for, but it is hoped that there will be considerable improvement on what has obtained in the past. In the meantime every endeavour is made to satisfy the requirements of the visitors and local inhabitants.

SECTION D

Applications for Council Houses Current - Dec. 1959

Total number of live applications	219
" " " families without separate houses	77
" " in unfit houses	80
" " in evercrowded conditions	25 (est'd)
" " of unmarried persons applying	3
" " requiring houses for other reasons	34

Type of Houses required by Applicants

1 bedroom	6
2 "	99
3 "	79
4 "	6
Unclassified	31

Private Enterprise

A total of 26 houses have been completed during the year.

Houses built by the Council etc.

During the year 14 houses under the Council's slum clearance scheme were erected and occupied at Creakavose, St. Stephen.

In the autumn work commenced on the erection of a further 10 houses at Roche.

Outline planning permission was sought and obtained for further slum clearance housing sites at Luxulyan, St. Dennis, St. Stephen, Trewoon, Trelowth and St. Columb. Subsequently there were difficulties in the purchase of the sites at St. Dennis and Trewoon which resulted in Compulsory Purchase Orders being made in these two cases.

In October 1959 the newly acquired property known as No. 2, Meledor Cottages was overhauled and made available for letting to a problem family.

The overall housing position as at 31st December 1959 is as follows:-

Pre-war houses	237 dwellings
Post war houses for general need	514 "
Post war acquisitions and adaptations	9 "
Post war slum clearance scheme houses	14 "
	—
	774
Under construction	10
	—
	784
	—

Improvement Grants

The Government and Council policy of encouraging this means of bringing up to a proper standard otherwise good houses is certainly reflected in the figures. The highest number of applications approved in any one year was 35 in 1954, the year under review produced nearly double that number i.e., 67.

	<u>in 1959</u>	<u>Cumulative total from commencement</u>
No. of Applications considered	72	239
" " " approved	67	220
" " " refused	5	19

Results

No. of Improvements completed and Grants paid or shortly to be paid	126 - Amount £18,700
No. of Approved applications withdrawn	30
No. where work is still in progress	45
No. where work not yet started	19
No. of Grants refunded on sale of property	8

Doubtless the advent of the "Standard" Grant and the Council's policy of bringing the "Discretionary" Grant into line, i.e., 50% of approved expenditure, has much to do with the increased public response.

Slum Clearance

17 Demolition Orders were made, and 7 Closing Orders.

Housing of the Aged

As mentioned in the last report, a pilot survey of a large village was made to assess the probable need, and results were as follows:-

Private houses surveyed	233
No. occupied by aged persons	70
No. of these 70 owner/occupied	53

Of the balance of 17, 2 occupiers expressed desire for an 'old persons' dwelling, and 15 were suitable but had no great need or desire.

It is not considered that these figures are conclusive, or that the inference can properly be drawn that there is little need for this type of dwelling. The response, it is felt, will be far different once a start has been made in providing the right type of house. An additional reason for action in this matter is that adequate provision for old people would release larger houses for families.

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food

(a) Milk Supplies

The operation of the "Specified area" is not without its disadvantages, particularly during the hot weather. Complaints are received from the public that their milk goes bad very soon after delivery, and this is not altogether surprising considering that in many cases it is delivered to the retailer the previous day, probably early in the afternoon, often left by the roadside for hours in the sun. There appears to be a strong case for legislation preventing the depositing of such a perishable article of food anywhere but in a place designed for the purpose.

(b) Ice Cream

This is being sold by an increasing number of businesses, including garages. In all cases it is pre-packed and kept in proper refrigerated conservators.

(c) Meat Inspection

There has been no material change in the number of butchers and the number of animals slaughtered. Inspection of all carcasses continues, and the following table gives particulars. (See page 13).

The "export" slaughterhouse at Lane (in our District) is still supervised by the Inspector of the Newquay Urban District Council, and 95% of the cost is borne by this Council, which during the financial year ending 31st March 1960 was £884 towards which we receive a Government Grant of £241.

(d) Other Foods

No wholesale premises are situated within the District and only small quantities of foodstuffs are condemned from retail shops. The following amounts of unsound foods have been condemned:-

94 lbs. Tinned Ham and Corn Beef

31 Tins Fruit

12 lbs. Streaky Bacon

17 lbs. Butter

24 Frozen Chicken

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole
or in part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	892	5	Nil	1518	1410	-
Number inspected	892	5	Nil	1518	1410	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	Nil	-	-	-	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	85	2	-	4	2	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	2	-	-	7	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION F

Prevalence of and control over infectious and other diseases

The following notifications of infectious diseases were received:-

Disease	1959		Rate per 1,000 Population		
	No. of cases		St. Austell	Rural	England & Wales
	St. Austell	Rural	1958	1959	1959
Scarlet Fever	10		0.04	0.46	1.05
Whooping Cough	1		0.09	0.04	0.7
Measles	83		0.69	3.9	11.8
Acute Pneumonia	4		0.14	0.18	0.6
Sonne Dysentry	10		0.0	0.46	0.8
Polio (Paralytic)	1		0.0	0.04	0.03

Measles and scarlet fever have been more prevalent than usual but the rates are well below the national figure. Scarlet fever was mild in type and this outbreak was associated with one in Newquay. All cases of Sonne dysentry occurred in one school. Dysentry is spread readily within the family group and as many of the children had older brothers or sisters attending a school in St. Austell, where this condition was prevalent, this was almost certainly the source of infection. Measures were taken to tighten up personal hygienic measures in all schools and no further spread was reported. Epidemic diarrhoea and vomiting was reported from several schools. No pathogens were recovered.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation in relation to the Child Population

Number of children at 31st December, 1959 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date (i.e. at any time since 1st January, 1945).

Age at 31.12.59. i.e. Born in year	Under 1 1959	1 - 4 1958-55	5 - 9 1954-45	10 - 14 1949-45	Under 15 Totals
(1) Last complete course of .. injections					
(a) 1955-59	30	713	836	724	2303
(b) 1945-54			326	944	1270
(2) Estimated child population	302	1127	- 3073 -		4502
(3) Immunity Index					
$\frac{1(a)}{2}$	10.0%	63.3%	- 50.8% -		51.2%

Combined whooping cough, tetanus and diphteria immunisations or varicus combinations of these are offered for use at the recommended age of four months.

The immune state of children aged 5 - 14 is not satisfactory.

In attempt is being made to immunise children at school against tetanus by using a combined vaccine when giving booster doses of diphtheria antigen. Tetanus immunisation was not available when these children were immunised as infants.

Smallpox Vaccination

123 primary vaccinations and 13 revaccinations were carried out during the year.

Immunisation against Poliomyelitis

Vaccine was available in ample quantities. Three thousand five hundred and sixty people have now completed a course of three injections. A much smaller number have had one or two injections.

The initial response in the teen-age group to the death of a well known footballer was satisfactory but numbers rapidly diminished and a rough estimate indicates that only 50% of those aged up to 26 years are immunised.

Tuberculosis

The number of cases on the register at 31st December, 1959 was as follows. The figures in brackets are those of 1958.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Pulmonary</u>	85 (82)	48 (49)	133 (131)
<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	7 (8)	8 (8)	15 (16)
TOTALS:	92 (90)	56 (57)	148 (147)

The following table gives the age and sex distribution of new cases and deaths for the year 1958. Deaths include all notified cases who may have died from other causes:--

New Cases					Deaths							
Age Group	Respiratory		Meninges		Other		Respiratory		Meninges		Other	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
TOTALS :	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-

In addition to the above, the following alterations were made to

the Register:-

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Transfers - in from other areas	2	4	-	-
Transfers - out to other areas	2	3	-	-
Recoveries	1	4	1	-
Deaths	-	2	-	-

Preventive measures are taken to limit spread from active cases and to protect immediate contacts of cases by offering B.C.G. vaccination. In the Rural Area 71 persons were vaccinated.

The examination of 13 year old school children was continued with the following results:-

Number tested	89
Percentage Mantoux Positive	16.8%
Number B.C.G. Vaccinated	74
" X-Rayed	94

SECTION G

Factories Act, 1937 and 1946
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Premises (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on register (3)	Number of inspections (4)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	9	3
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	69	9
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	-	-
TOTAL :	6	78	12

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found			
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL :	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Section 110	Section 111
		No. of Outworkers Section 110(1)(c) (3)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (4)
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	13	1	Nil
Household linen	15	1	Nil

